

Facing War Danger, Wilson Stands Firm for American Rights In Note to Germany

Ready for Immediate Dispatch, Paper Contains no Back-Tracking from Earlier Warning—Severance of Diplomatic Relations May Result.

NEXT STEP UP TO GERMANY

Offered no Opening for Counter-proposals, Kaiser's Government Must Modify Submarine Warfare to Insure Protection of American Lives or Force Break With U. S.

President Wilson's note to Germany on the Lusitania and other outrages upon American life and property on the high seas has been completed and is about to be transmitted to Berlin.

The note is as forceful as it is possible to make it without actually furnishing justification for a declaration of war by Germany.

President Wilson notifies Germany that this government is standing firmly behind its previous warning to hold Germany to a strict accountability for its acts against American life and property in the prosecution of its submarine operations.

The communication itself does not disclose what form this "strict accountability" will take. But it is clear that recourse to radical action will be necessary if the imperial government fails to give the United States satisfactory redress.

The President's note calls upon Germany for two specific concessions. They are:

1. Reparation for the American lives that have been lost and the American vessels that have been attacked.
2. Modification of Germany's submarine program in such a way as to give the United States assurances against a recurrence of the recent appalling destruction of American life and the attacks upon American ships.

President Realizes Danger of War.

The United States does not attempt to put a money value upon the damage to American life and property. It is clear, however, that this government expects some reparation beyond a money payment, possibly a disavowal on the part of Germany of any intention to destroy American life or property.

President Wilson has drafted the note with three thoughts in mind—to satisfy the self-respect of the United States, to arouse Germany to a realization of her offense against the rights of neutrals, and, finally, to stop short of any statements which reasonably could be regarded by Germany as a justification for declaring war.

The President and his advisers in determining upon the character of the note were fully conscious of the eventualities which might follow. These were weighed with the greatest care and the determination was reached that the United States owed it not only to herself but to humanity to accept the risk.

The issue between the United States and Germany will be just as serious as the imperial government desires to make it.

There will be no war unless Germany herself takes the initiative. In the event of the Kaiser, refusing to concede the American demands, it will be incumbent upon the United States to make good its determination to hold Germany to a strict accountability. This would be likely to take the form of a severing of diplomatic relations with Germany by the United States. If it went to the ex-

Germans Here Urge Conciliation.

Certainly the Germans in this city regarded as accurate representatives of German thought in Germany, do not want war with the United States. The shadow of war which has loomed up on the horizon in the last few days has caused only the deepest regret and depression in these quarters. If the German government accepts the views and recommendations of its representatives in this country, it is certain that at the very least its reply to the American note will be conciliatory in tone, and not the least truculent or disagreeable.

The one concrete suggestion which emanates from German sources here is that the United States and Germany may possibly arrive at a break in the threatened deadlock by arranging that passenger ships carrying ocean traffic shall be separated from traffic carrying contraband of war. As set forth in these columns recently, the German point of view is that the United States ought to see to it that none of its citizens take passage on British vessels carrying munitions of war. Were this proposed separation effected, it is the claim of Germans here that American life would always be safe so far as German submarines are concerned.

This proposal is known to officials here, and it does not, in their opinion, meet the issue at all. The suggestion, they declare, is like changing the laws during the process of litigation; that no proposal as to procedure on the part of American citizens in the future can affect the issue of the present, which is the attacks by Germany on Americans in the exercise

ITALY DECIDES TO ENTER WAR?

Parliament May Decide the Country's Future Action.

TRENT FULL OF SOLDIERS

Concessions by Austria to Italy Forced Upon Former Country by Kaiser, Who Doesn't Want War.

By DR. E. J. DILLON.
Rome, May 12.—The government has taken a decision today in favor of intervention in the war. Already detailed instructions have been issued to the railway and police administrations all along the line, from Rome to the frontier, providing for the safety of the German and Austrian Ambassadors on their way home.

The cabinet held a momentous three-hour session today deliberating upon the negotiations between this country and Austria and Germany. Afterward it was reported that the burden of responsibility for Italy's future action will be thrown upon Parliament.

Austrian and German consuls in towns of Southern Italy are returning to their respective countries and those in Central and Northern Italy also are preparing to leave. Dispatches from frontier points say that, notwithstanding the substantial concessions, Austria has made the dual monarchy believe Italy will enter the war and is taking every precaution.

Bavarians Making Ready.

A message sent by courier from Trent states that Crown Prince Rupprecht is expected there within a few days to take command of the Bavarian troops on the frontier; that the work of mining bridges is being rushed; that the railways have been turned over to the military establishment, and that sentries are posted night and day on the top of every hill and mountain.

Trent advises confirm the reports that Austria is convinced hostilities are imminent, adding:

"The Austrian government has suspended navigation in the Adriatic and ordered every Austrian steamer in Italian ports to return to their home harbor at once. Trent is full of soldiers. Every road leading to the Italian border is heavily guarded. Many residents of the coast and frontier towns are proceeding to the interior."

Government Withholds Details.
The Italian government is still withholding details as to the concessions made by Austria.

Daily conferences are being held by the allies' representatives here. M. De Giers, special envoy sent by Russia to Italy, arrived today and conferred immediately with M. Barrere, the French Ambassador. M. De Giers was formerly Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

The contending diplomats kept up a procession to the foreign office. Prince von Buolow called, and shortly after he left M. Barrere visited Foreign Minister Sonnino and the British Ambassador. Violent demonstrations took place here as a result of reports that ex-Premier Giolitti was trying to overthrow the Salandra cabinet and commit Italy irrevocably to a policy of neutrality.

KAISER FORCED CONCESSIONS.

Made Austria Concede to Demands, Says Berlin Advice.

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.
Amsterdam, May 12.—Emperor William of Germany was responsible for the concessions made to Italy by Austria, according to advices received here from Berlin today. These reports stated that, in a final effort to prevent Italy's joining the allies, the Kaiser hastened to Vienna and there held a long conference with Emperor Francis Joseph.

Following this conference the Kaiser discussed the situation with Premier Burian, of Austria, and Premier Tisza, of Hungary. He outlined his wishes and emphasized the necessity of keeping Italy neutral.

At a subsequent cabinet council the Kaiser's views were accepted and Austria immediately notified the Italian foreign office of the concessions granted.

MILLIONAIRE SHOTS SELF.

Otto Fleischmann Registers at Holland House Under Assumed Name.
New York, May 12.—Otto Fleischmann, millionaire head of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company, shot himself today with suicidal intent and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. He had registered at the Holland House under an assumed name.

Mr. Fleischmann is a member of the well-known bakery family and was unmarried.

White Star Boats Will Sail.
Liverpool, May 12.—The White Star Line announced today that none of its sailings had been canceled.



"KULTUR"

TRANSYLVANIA LIABLE TO BE SUBMARINED

Berlin Says Ship Carries Contraband and May Never Reach Her Destination.

Special to The Washington Herald and London Daily Telegraph.

Rotterdam, May 12.—The semi-official Berlin news agency today issued the following statement:
"The steamship Transylvania, which on Saturday left New York, belongs to the category of ships which carry contraband, and therefore, is liable to attack by German submarines."

"In the paper Army and Navy of February 6 there appeared the statement that when the Transylvania left New York on January 23 for Liverpool her cargo included two forty-centimeter cannon, delivered by the Bethlehem Steel Company and carried on the foredeck. Each piece is sixteen meters long and weighed seventy-five tons. Other large fittings for warships were also on deck, while in the holds were stowed away many cases containing parts of cannon and other armament. These things were consigned to Harland and Wolff."

JAPANESE SATISFIED WITH CHINESE REPLY

Pekin Embassy Expresses Hope that Final Agreement Between Countries Will Be Signed Soon.

By LEONARD C. AMES.
Pekin, May 12.—Dr. Hsiao, the Japanese Ambassador, notified the Chinese foreign office this afternoon that the Japanese government was satisfied with China's reply to its ultimatum.

He expressed a wish that the final agreement between the two countries be drawn up and signed as soon as possible.

BOYCOTT GERMAN BROKERS.

London and Johannesburg Exchanges Hit at Enemy Traders.

London, May 12.—The following proclamation was posted at Covent Garden today:
"In sympathy with the national sentiment, brokers of the foreign auction market have unanimously decided not to trade with enemy subjects."

Johannesburg, South Africa, May 12.—The governors of the stock exchange made a rule today forbidding Germans from entering the building.

SEARCH INTERRED SHIPS.

U. S. Customs Officials Look for Arms and Ammunition.

Special Wire to The Washington Herald.
New York, May 12.—Acting on orders from Washington, seventy customs inspectors were rushed to Hoboken today to inspect the German steamships interned there. Customs officials declined to comment on the search, other than to say they were following telegraphic orders from the capital.

Despite attempts at secrecy it was learned that the officers were ordered to make thorough search for arms and ammunition. Their findings were kept absolutely

REAL ART IN GOLDBERG COMICS, SAYS WERNITZ

Chicago Artist Says Funny Pictures Are Clever, Full of Life and Human Interest.

Is there art in the pictures of Goldberg and "Bud" Fisher?

Decidedly so, declares Carl N. Wernitz, of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, who is attending the convention of the American Federation of Arts in the New Willard Hotel.

"I do not know but what there is as much art in their pictures as in the great canvases. People say there isn't, but I, for one, do not know."

"Of course, they are ridiculous, but they are clever, full of life and human interest and very difficult to draw. And they furnish enjoyment to thousands of people, which counts for a great deal in the long run," Mr. Wernitz said. (Study the Goldberg picture in this morning's Herald.)

Mr. Wernitz made these remarks following an address before the convention, in which he advocated the fostering of comic picture art. He advised instructors of art to develop such talents in their pupils, because it would better their art of the paint and brush. The artist received many endorsements of his suggestion.

Alfred V. Churchill, professor in Smith College, attacked the "swindling correspondence schools," who purport to give instruction in art.

HORSE SHOW EVENTS TODAY.

Features Postponed Because of Rain Will Be Shown.

Melvin Hasen, manager of the National Capital Horse Show, last night announced that events scheduled for yesterday, but postponed on account of rain, will be run off today.

"Today's card will be shown tomorrow, rain or shine," said Mr. Hasen. "Persons unable to use today's tickets can exchange them for tomorrow's tickets or use them Friday, when the events that were scheduled for Thursday will be shown under the rearranged program."

If today brings fair weather, said Manager Hasen, a record throng should turn out. The first showing will be at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There will be fifteen showings today. The last, four-in-hands will be shown at 3 o'clock instead of 5:15 o'clock as was planned. The time for showing four-in-hands was advanced for the benefit of a large number of people who cannot remain at the show grounds after 5 o'clock.

SLASH to Harper Perry, 6135 Martinburg, 6126 Rockley Springs, and 6127 to Cumberland and Beltsville. Baltimore and Ohio Sunday, May 16, from Union Station, 8:25 a. m. Returning same day, similar schedule, May 19, 12:15.

JAP SOLDIERS IN U. S. OUTNUMBER OUR ARMY

So Says Dr. Frank B. Vrooman, Who Predicts an Awakening is Coming.

"Japan today has more soldiers in California, Oregon, and Washington than are in the entire standing army of the United States," declared Dr. Frank Buffington Vrooman, author and lecturer, in an address on the "yellow peril" before the Home Club of the Interior Department last night.

"In addition to those Japanese soldiers already on our Pacific Coast, there are about 200,000 trained Japanese soldiers scattered about Mexico, but able to mobilize quickly on our Southern border," said Dr. Vrooman. "In British Columbia, where I lived several years, there are more than 40,000 Japanese soldiers ready to cross the boundary and attack Seattle within twenty-four hours after orders."

"Yet, we white men here in the United States read magazine articles saying war with Japan is impossible. We are due for an awakening. It is a time to talk less of this beautiful land of our forefathers and more of the land of our children. Our forefathers had to fight for this land. Our children may have to fight for the supremacy of the white race."

Dr. Vrooman is a brother of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman and recently returned from a long trip abroad.

BRITISH DO NOT WANT U. S. TO ENTER WAR

Can Demand Reparation Without Fighting Germany, Thinks London Evening Standard.

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, May 12.—English newspapers today expressed the wish that the United States keep out of the war. The Evening Standard is particularly emphatic on this point, saying:

"President Wilson has been quick to intimate that his speech did not refer expressly to the Lusitania. We do not wish it gathered that such an intimation caused us any gratification."

"We do not want the United States to join in this war. She can render more service to the cause of humanity by remaining neutral. At the same time she can scarcely stomach this deliberate affront without making some practical assertion of her dignity, power and interests."

"The United States would be false to great traditions if it calmly allowed its rights to be trampled upon by a degenerate freebooter."

Give Up Hope for J. M. Forman.

London, May 12.—Justice Miles Forman, the New York author and playwright, was given up for dead today by the American Embassy.

Manitoba Officials Resign.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 12.—Sir R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, and other officials of the present administration resigned today.

French Continue Gains; Russians Quit Carpathians

Germans Driven from Strategic Positions North of Arras and Admit Trenches Captured by French Remain in Possession of Their Enemies.

RUSSIANS HALT TEUTON ARMY

Berlin Claims, However, that Czar's Forces Retreat from Mountains with Enemies at Their Heels. German Positions at Lens Are Menaced by French Success.

Important local successes for the French in the fighting north of Arras are reported in the midnight official communique issued in Paris. From this region to the Belgian coast fighting of the most intense character is progressing day and night.

The French, taking the offensive in the Arras district, have succeeded in driving the Germans from important strategic positions, and, according to official statements, are pressing these gains.

The German war office admits the French successes in the Arras district and that the French still hold all the trenches they have gained.

While Berlin states that the troops of Gen. von Mackensen in Western Galicia are still in full pursuit of the Russians, Petrograd last night stated that the Czar's forces have taken up positions previously prepared and have halted the German offensive by vigorous counter-attacks.

Czar's Forces Win Battle.
Meanwhile the Russian war office states the Muscovite offensive in the direction of Cernowitza has been attended with great success. More than 5,000 prisoners are reported to have been captured on May 10 alone, together with six guns of heavy caliber and eight machine guns. The Austrians, it is stated, have evacuated entirely the left bank of the Dniester.

In the north the Russians claim they are continuing to press successfully on the heels of the Germans who were driven from Shavli. Berlin reports a still undecided battle on the Baura at Szawlo.

Germans Aim at Two Cities.
The fighting in Northern France and Flanders has taken on the character of two drives, one by the French against Lens and the other by the Germans against Ypres, with the object of striking at Dunkirk and Calais. Lens is the center of the great coal fields of Northern France, and the Germans in their retreat from the Marne took up strong positions here. They held a rounding salient covering the country around Lens. Their curve runs through the village of Loos, crosses the Clereney River near Souchez, and then passes in an eastward sweep through a cemetery on a hill top at the village of Neuville-St. Vaast. This cemetery occupies the tip of a promontory that juts out over the Lens plain. This cemetery the French have taken, according to the Paris statement. The fighting here, the French state, continues with extreme violence.

In the woods east of Carenecy the French report further gains and the repulse of German counter-attacks on the newly captured positions. In the woods north of Carenecy, Paris says, three successive lines of German trenches were taken, following which the French troops pierced the woods and now menace the defenders' communications.

French Hold Trenches.
At Neuville-St. Vaast the French reported continued successes in street fighting against the part of the town still held by the Germans. A further section of the village of Carenecy also has been carried, together with 400 prisoners, Paris states. More than 4,000 prisoners in all have been taken since Sunday.

Berlin admits that the French are still in possession of the trenches they captured between Carenecy, Neuville, and the north of Arras. Further gains in this direction might well menace the German position at Lens. The loss of Lens, aside from the disadvantage it would work upon the Germans in the matter of control of the coal depots located there, might result in the lifting of the pressure on the British at Ypres and open the way through which the allies could inaugurate a drive into Belgium.

Pierce fighting continues in Western Galicia. According to the latest reports from Petrograd, the Russians have succeeded in regrouping their forces and have brought the Austro-German offensive to a halt.

In the division of the Unosk Pass and the Strij the Russians report the Austrian attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses. Berlin, however, states that the Russian troops, operating on both banks of the Strij, have driven the Russians out of their positions.

Berlin further states that the Austro-German forces have crossed the San between Sank and Dnyow, and that further northward they have penetrated the region of Rasosvianovsk.

Arrested as Wife is Buried.

Inventor Charged by First Spouse with Failure to Pay Alimony.
Vincent L. O'Quinn, of Baltimore, an inventor, was arrested here yesterday on the complaint of his first wife that he was in arrears of alimony. While he was attending the interment of his third wife, who is said to have died of grief because of the loss of the Lusitania, on which boat she had once made a trip across the ocean. He was released on bond awaiting a hearing. O'Quinn was indicted at the method of his arrest, saying that the graveyard was no place for serving legal papers.